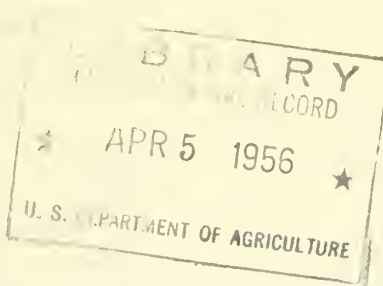


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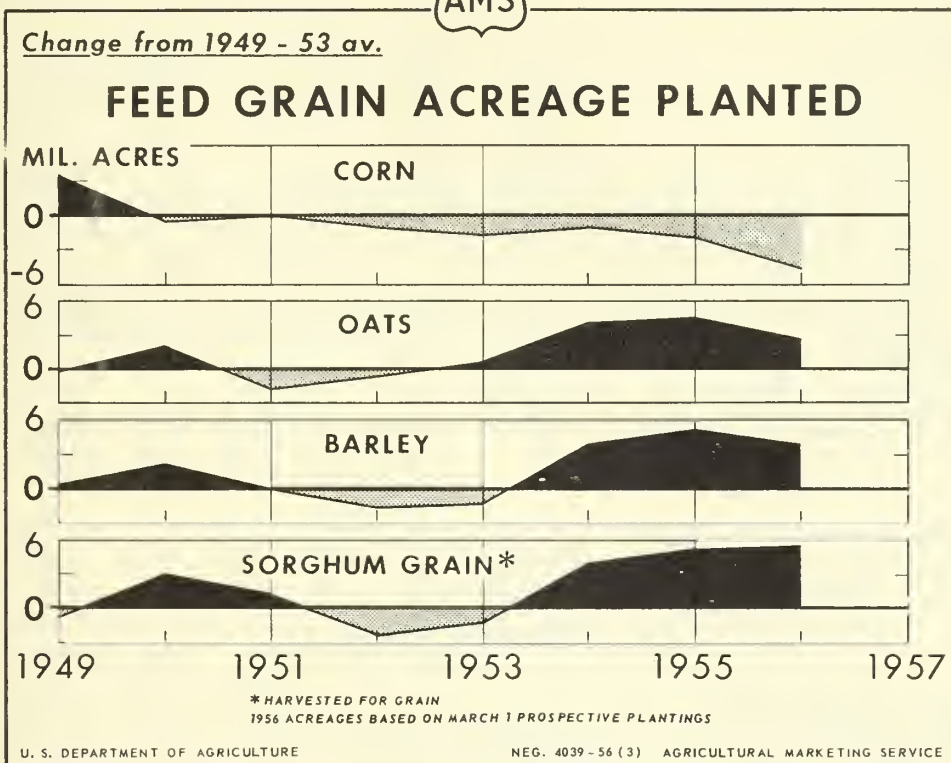
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The FEED SITUATION



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1956

FDS-156



Moderate reductions in acreages of corn, oats, and barley are in prospect for 1956, based on farmers' plans in early March, while the sorghum grain acreage would be maintained near the record level last year. These early indications point to a total cut of about 6 million acres in feed grains,

which with 1950-54 average yields, would reduce production about 7 percent from the high level in 1955. The total feed concentrate supply, however, would be only a little below last years' record, since large carryover stocks are in prospect.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

Item	Unit	PRICES								
		1954		1955		1955-56			Feb.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
<u>Grains and Hay</u>										
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.55	1.55	1.52	1.50	1.25	1.24	1.26		
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.42	1.43	1.40	1.40	1.15	1.16	1.18		
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.842	.820	.867	.825	.713	.697	.673		
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.805	.782	.771	.759	.657	.633	.637		
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.779	.781	.768	.757	.626	.622	.619		
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.47	1.44	1.35	1.33	1.12	1.10	1.06		
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.16	1.15	1.09	1.08	.920	.924	.915		
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	2.29	2.32	2.26	2.26	1.72	1.78	1.81		
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.38	2.39	2.44	2.46	2.25	2.24	2.22		
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	30.75	30.75	31.25	31.25	28.00	28.00	28.00		
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	23.80	23.70	23.50	23.30	21.30	21.30	21.20		
<u>Byproduct Feeds (bagged)</u>										
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	49.50	49.00	42.40	44.50	38.25	38.50	40.00		
Buffalo	Ton	55.00	55.90	49.00	53.00	46.50	45.70	46.60		
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.22	3.27	3.06	3.08	2.87	2.86	2.87		
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	48.40	49.40	42.75	45.00	39.00	38.30	39.90		
Buffalo	Ton	54.25	56.10	49.60	53.40	46.60	44.95	46.10		
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.29	3.33	3.18	3.19	2.98	2.97	2.96		
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	84.60	88.10	78.35	76.10	61.10	61.85	60.40		
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.86	5.01	4.76	4.72	3.95	3.97	3.92		
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	68.90	67.90	72.40	67.60	56.25	56.00	52.60		
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.89	4.02	4.47	4.45	3.69	3.74	3.76		
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis ..	Ton	73.40	73.90	72.75	70.40	61.25	60.50	54.75		
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E.										
milling points	Ton	75.95	76.70	79.50	78.75	59.00	57.80	51.25		
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago*	Ton	56.75	59.00	56.00	56.00	45.50	46.00	46.00		
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	57.90	57.45	54.40	54.50	44.75	48.10	45.90		
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	59.50	68.75	57.00	55.00	52.60	52.80	49.50		
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	67.65	69.50	69.75	72.00	54.00	55.00	59.00		
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago ..	Ton	99.55	101.90	88.75	87.75	68.45	67.50	67.50		
Meat scraps, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	90.05	93.10	81.25	80.10	65.00	63.75	63.75		
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	132.50	139.00	144.50	146.50	152.50	152.50	143.75		
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	73.60	75.50	64.25	66.25	50.50	50.60	48.00		
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.94	3.98	3.85	3.87	3.58	3.59	3.60		
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.83	4.86	4.76	4.76	4.36	4.36	4.36		
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.30	4.31	4.28	4.28	3.93	3.93	3.93		
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES										
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S. :1910-14=100:		210	211	206	206	169	170	172		
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale : prices at terminal markets	:1935-39=100:	243	249	235	232	193	193	188		
Five oilseed meals	:1935-39=100:	248	254	240	234	195	196	189		
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	:1935-39=100:	220	224	212	215	180	177	176		
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	:1935-39=100:	237	246	236	236	193	198	197		
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	:1910-14=100:	223	225	223	223	200	200	200		
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/										
(February average)										
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/	1938-54= 13.5: Bushel	16.2	16.6	11.0	10.8	8.6	9.2	9.8		
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price	1935-54= 13.8: Bushel	17.4	17.7	12.1	11.7	9.2	9.4	10.2		
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/	1935-54= 15.3: Bushel	15.4	14.8	17.1	16.4	16.2	16.1	15.0		
Milk-feed, U. S.	1935-54= 1.31: Pound	1.29	1.22	1.27	1.23	1.45	1.42	1.37		
Butterfat-feed, U. S.	1935-54= 24.1: Pound	21.9	21.5	19.6	19.6	22.2	22.2	22.0		
Egg-feed, U. S.	1945-54= 10.7: Pound	12.1	11.9	8.5	10.4	13.9	13.7	11.8		
Farm chicken-feed, U. S.	1945-54= 7.0: Pound	5.7	5.6	4.1	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.9		
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S.	1947-56= 5.2: Pound	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.4		
Turkey-feed, U. S.	1945-54= 9.6: Pound	8.7	8.8	6.9	7.4	9.2	9.1	9.2		

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

* 23 percent protein in 1954 and 1955.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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T H E F E E D S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 27, 1956

SUMMARY

The total acreage planted to feed grains in 1956 will be reduced about 6 million acres, or 4 percent, from the high level reached in 1955 if farmers carry out their March 1 planting intentions. Acreage reductions are in prospect for corn, oats and barley, while prospects are for about the same acreage of sorghums as the record level last year. Farmers plans this year may be more uncertain than usual in view of farm legislation now under consideration in Congress. Weather and other factors also could affect their plans.

The 3 million acre reduction in prospect for corn would bring the 1956 acreage below 80 million for the first time since the 1890's. The prospective acreage this year is more than 30 million less than the high level reached in the early 1930's. But the 1956 crop would be about a seventh larger if the 1950-54 average yield per acre is obtained. This reflects the general use of hybrid seed, heavier fertilizer application and other practices. Farmers also plan decreases from 1955 of nearly 2 million acres of oats, and 1.3 million acres of barley. While the total acreage of feed grains would be smaller than in the past 2 years, it would be about 4 million above the 1945-54 average.

While no forecast is made of production at this time, if 1950-54 average yields by States should be realized on these prospective acreages, 1956 feed grain production would total above 121 million tons. This would be 9 million tons less than the big 1955 crop, but slightly above the average of recent years. A record carryover of feed grains into 1956-57 is in prospect, totaling around 44 million tons. The total feed grain supply, together with the other grains and byproduct feeds available for feeding, would give a total supply of feed concentrates within 2 or 3 percent of the record of 196 million tons in 1955-56. Assuming that the number of grain-consuming animal units continue at near this year's level, the supply per animal unit also would be a little less than last year, but would exceed that of any previous year.

Market prices of feeds have been fairly stable since early in February, although in recent weeks feed grains have strengthened, while prices of some of the protein feeds have declined. The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago averaged \$1.35 per bushel for the week ended March 23, more than 20 cents above the seasonal low reached in November. Prices

of the other feed grains are also above seasonal low levels reached last summer and fall. Prices of most feeds, however, are 10 to 20 percent lower than a year earlier. Lower feed prices have resulted in more favorable feed price ratios for dairymen and poultrymen than a year ago. The hog-corn ratio, however, has been considerably lower than a year earlier since last fall, reflecting lower hog prices.

Corn prices have been substantially below the 1955 support level so far this season. Through February 15, farmers had placed 300 million bushels of 1955 corn under price support, much more than in the same period of 1954-55. In addition, about 820 million bushels of old corn was owned by CCC or resealed on farms. The relatively large percentage of corn stocks in the price support program is expected to have a strengthening influence on corn prices in the last half of the marketing year. Corn prices probably will again be high relative to other feed grains this summer, but the price difference may not be as great as in the summer of 1955. In early February the Department of Agriculture announced a minimum price support on 1956 corn at a national average rate of \$1.40 per bushel, 18 cents below the 1955 level. Support prices were announced for oats, barley, and sorghum grains at near the 1955 rates.

Exports of feed grains have been at a high level since last July, and for the entire 1955-56 marketing year they are expected to exceed the postwar record of 6.5 million tons set in 1950-51. Imports, on the other hand, have declined sharply during the past 2 years, especially oats.

PROSPECTS FOR 1956-57

Smaller Acreages of Feed

Grains in Prospect for 1956

A moderate reduction in the total acreage of feed grains from the high level of the past 2 years is in prospect for 1956, based on farmers' March 1 intentions. A 3.5 percent reduction in the corn acreage, 4 percent in oats, and 8 percent in barley is indicated by farmers' plans in early March. The prospective sorghum acreage is about the same as that in 1955. Based on these indications the total feed grain acreage, including an allowance for the prospective sorghum to be harvested as grain, will total about 152 million acres, 6 million less than in 1955 and about 3.5 million less than in 1954. The total acreage, however, would still be 4 million above the 1945-54 average.

There may be more uncertainty than usual in farmers' plans in early March. Legislation now being considered in Congress could result in some modifications of earlier plans if it is adopted before planting is completed. ^{1/} Future weather also is a factor. Winter wheat acreage in much of the Southern Plains may still be lost from drought and wind erosion which could leave additional land for planting in feed grains and other crops.

Based on farmers' plans in early March the 1956 acreage planted to corn will be reduced to 78.7 million acres, 2.9 million less than in 1955 and the lowest since the 1890's when corn acreage was trending upward. There has been a downward trend in corn acreage for 35 years, with most of the reduction in recent years in the Southern States. The prospective acreage for 1956 is more than 30 million acres below the high level reached in 1931-33, when the total acreage planted ranged from 109 to 113 million acres. But, if yield per acre this year should equal the 1950-54 average by States, a crop of around 3.0 billion bushels would be produced, 14 percent above the 1931-33 average. This reflects the general use of hybrid seed, the much heavier application of fertilizer than in the 1930's and other developments in corn production that have increased yield per acre.

Prospective reductions in corn acreage from 1955 are quite uniform over the country. A reduction of 3.3 percent is in prospect for the North Central States, with all States indicating reductions except Wisconsin, where a 2 percent increase was indicated and North Dakota where about the same acreage is in prospect. Iowa, Illinois and Michigan indicated a 5 percent decline from 1955, Kansas, 6 percent; Nebraska, 4 percent; Missouri and South Dakota, 3 percent; Indiana and Minnesota, 2 percent; and Ohio, 1 percent. While the reduction in the Corn Belt apparently is largely in response to the acreage allotment and price support programs, the acreage cut is much less than is called for by the 1956 allotments. This would mean that many producers would again exceed their acreage allotments, as in the past 2 years, and would not be eligible for price supports.

All of the Southern States also indicated a cut in acreage except Tennessee, where the same acreage is in prospect. In other South Central States prospective reduction ranged from 1 percent in Alabama to 10 percent in Texas, with a total of 4 percent for the region. Reductions of 4 percent for the South Atlantic region, and 3 percent for the North Atlantic are in prospect.

^{1/} Some of the major provisions of the farm legislation now under consideration in Congress that have a bearing on feed crops are those relating to the Soil Bank, which includes the Conservation Reserve and Acreage Reserve Programs, corn acreage allotments, and support prices for corn and other feed grains.

Table 2.- Corn: Acreage planted, total and with hybrid seed, specified regions, 1949-53 average, annual 1949-56

Year	North Central Region		Southern States 1/		Other States 2/		United States	
	Total	Planted with hybrid seed	Total	Planted with hybrid seed	Total	Planted with hybrid seed	Total	Planted with hybrid seed
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Average :	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1949-53 :	57,005	54,271	22,925	11,268	3,475	2,661	83,405	68,200
1949 :	59,133	55,725	24,062	9,611	3,550	2,570	86,745	67,906
1950 :	54,315	51,205	25,028	10,833	3,515	2,590	82,858	64,628
1951 :	57,040	54,242	22,760	11,132	3,483	2,620	83,283	67,994
1952 :	56,520	54,409	22,472	12,581	3,417	2,707	82,409	69,697
1953 :	58,016	55,774	20,305	12,182	3,409	2,818	81,730	70,774
1954 3/ :	57,939	55,863	20,770	13,081	3,700	3,081	82,409	72,025
1955 3/ :	57,988	56,249	19,672	13,276	3,917	3,286	81,577	72,811
1956 4/ :	56,052		18,895		3,739		78,686	

1/ South Central and South Atlantic Regions.

2/ North Atlantic and Western Regions.

3/ Tentative revisions in hybrid acreages derived by applying the percentage of corn acreage planted with hybrid seed by States, published in July 1955, to all corn acreages planted by States as reported in the Annual Crop Summary in December 1955.

4/ Based on prospective plantings as of March 1.

While the 1956 prospective oats acreage of 46.1 million acres would be 2 million acres less than the high level of last year, it would be the fourth largest acreage of record. Reductions from last year are in prospect for most of the important oats producing States with greatest declines expected in Great Plains and the Southern States. The 8 percent reduction indicated for barley, is largely the result of fairly sharp cuts in the important malting barley producing States of the North Central area. While the total barley acreage would be 1.3 million acres below the high level last year, it would be larger than any other year since 1943. Another record acreage of sorghums totaling 24.2 million acres is in prospect, slightly larger than last year and 10 million acres larger than the 1945-54 average. The first official estimate of the acreage harvested for grain will not be made until August. On the basis of the trend of recent years and assuming a normal growing season, the acreage of grain would total a little above last year's record of 12.6 million acres.

Table 3 .- Planted acreages of feed grains, hay, and related crops, 1945-54 average, 1954, 1955, and prospective plantings for 1956

Crop	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Pro- spective 1956 1/	1956 as a percentage of:	
					Average	1955
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
Corn	84,815	82,409	81,577	78,686	92.8	96.5
Oats	44,307	47,532	48,021	46,063	104.0	95.9
Barley	11,713	14,759	16,102	14,773	126.1	91.7
Sorghum grains 2/	7,363	11,218	12,597	3/ 12,900	175.2	102.4
Total, 4 feed grains	148,198	155,918	158,297	152,422	102.9	96.3
All sorghums	14,383	20,233	24,113	24,198	168.2	100.4
Wheat	75,036	62,569	58,284	4/ 59,808	79.7	102.6
Soybeans 5/	14,290	16,971	19,669	21,760	152.3	110.6
Flaxseed	4,367	5,869	5,192	5,465	125.1	105.3
Peanuts 5/	2,943	1,936	2,004	1,923	65.3	96.0
Sugar beets	847	964	798	829	97.9	103.9
All hay 2/	73,836	72,710	73,984	74,305	100.6	100.4

1/ Based on farmers' acreage intentions on March 1. 2/ Acreage harvested.

3/ Prospective acreage for 1956 based on relationship between total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years. 4/ Winter wheat seeded (45,203,000) plus the prospective acreage (14,605,000 acres) for spring wheat. 5/ Grown alone.

Table 4 .- Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1949-56

Season beginning	Feed grains			Other feed concentrates 3/	Total supply	Grain-con- suming animal units 4/	Supply per animal unit
	Carry- over 1/	Pro- duction 2/	Total supply		feed con- centrates		
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Millions	Tons
Average 1949-53	27.4	118.6	146.0	26.8	172.8	167.1	1.03
1949	30.4	120.6	151.0	25.2	176.2	166.3	1.06
1950	30.6	122.0	152.6	26.0	178.6	171.6	1.04
1951	28.7	112.9	141.6	27.0	168.6	171.9	.98
1952	20.2	119.7	139.9	28.1	168.0	164.3	1.02
1953	27.0	117.6	144.6	28.0	172.6	161.4	1.07
1954	31.8	123.2	155.0	26.3	181.3	165.6	1.09
1955 5/	39.0	130.3	169.3	26.9	196.2	171.0	1.15
1956 6/	44.0	7/ 121.0	165.0	27.0	192.0	171.0	1.12

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains on October 1, oats and barley on July 1.

2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley, and sorghum grain. 3/ Imported feed grains and wheat, rye, and byproduct feeds fed to livestock. 4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during the October-September feeding season. Revised on the basis of data obtained from the 1954 Census of Agriculture. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Tentative estimates based on indications in March. 7/ Based on acreage intentions on March 1 and 1950-54 average yields by States.

Table 5 .- Feed grains: Planted acreage, yield, and production, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1949-56

Year	Corn <u>1/</u>			Oats			Barley		
	Planted: acreage	Yield per planted acre	Produc- tion	Planted: acreage	Yield per planted acre	Produc- tion	Planted: acreage	Yield per planted acre	Produc- tion
Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	
Average									
1949-53	83.4	37.6	3,133	43.4	29.7	1,291	10.8	23.4	253
1949	86.7	37.4	3,239	43.3	29.0	1,255	11.1	21.4	237
1950	82.9	36.9	3,058	45.5	31.0	1,410	13.1	23.2	304
1951	83.3	34.8	2,899	41.7	31.7	1,321	10.9	23.3	254
1952	82.4	39.8	3,279	42.8	29.4	1,260	9.4	24.0	226
1953	81.7	39.1	3,192	43.9	27.5	1,209	9.7	25.1	243
1954	82.4	36.5	3,010	47.5	31.5	1,497	14.8	25.1	371
1955 <u>2/</u>	81.6	39.0	3,185	48.0	32.8	1,576	16.1	24.3	391
1956 <u>3/</u>	78.7	38.1	3,000	46.1	29.2	1,348	14.8	23.9	353
Sorghum grain						Total four feed grains			
Acreage harvested for grain						Acreage Yield per planted acre <u>4/</u> Production			
Mil. acres						Mil. acres			
Bu.						Tons			
Mil. bu.						Mil. tons			
Average									
1949-53	7.3	20.1	147	144.9	137.6	.32			118.6
1949	6.6	22.5	148	147.3	141.3	.82			120.6
1950	10.3	22.6	233	151.8	144.0	.80			122.0
1951	8.5	18.9	160	144.3	135.2	.73			112.9
1952	5.1	16.4	83	139.6	132.3	.86			119.7
1953	6.2	17.8	109	141.4	134.6	.83			117.6
1954	11.2	19.3	216	155.9	147.1	.79			123.2
1955 <u>2/</u>	12.6	18.5	233	158.3	147.7	.82			130.3
1956 <u>3/</u>	5/12.9	19.2	248	152.4	---	.79			121.0

Early Indications Point to a Smaller
Feed Grain Crop; Another Big Feed
Concentrate Supply in 1956-57

Although there is more uncertainty than usual in the prospects for the next years' feed crops, early indications point to a smaller feed grain output in 1956 than the big production in 1955. While no forecast is made of feed grain production at this time, with 1950-54 average yields by States on the March 1 prospective acreages, the 1956 production of feed grains would total 121 million tons. This would be 9 million less than the big crop of last year, but slightly above the 1949-53 average.

The big carryover of feed grains, however, would maintain the total feed concentrate supply at near the record level in 1955-56. The combined carryover of the 4 feed grains into 1956-57 is expected to total around 44 million tons, or 5 million tons larger than the record carryover in 1955-56. This would give a domestic feed grain supply of about 165 million tons, a little less than the 1955-56 record of 169 million tons. Assuming that around 23 million tons of byproduct feeds and 4 million tons of wheat, rye and imported grains will be available for feed, this would add another 27 million tons to the feed concentrates supply, giving a total of about 192 million tons, only 4 million below the record supply last year. If the number of grain-consuming livestock continues in 1956-57 at near the 1955-56 level of 171 million, the supply of feed concentrates per animal unit would be 3 percent below the record supply this year, but larger than in any previous year.

With average yields, on the March 1 prospective acreages, smaller crops of corn, oats and barley would be produced in 1956 and a larger sorghum grain crop. A corn crop of about 3.0 billion bushels would be produced on the prospective smaller corn acreage with 1950-54 average yields by States. The total corn supply in this event, however, would again exceed 4.1 billion bushels as a record carryover of over 1.1 billion bushels is in prospect for next October 1.

The 1956 oats crop would total 1,348 million bushels if 1950-54 average yields are realized on the 1956 prospective acreage. Such a crop, together with the carryover in prospect, would give a supply of around 1.7 billion bushels or about 200 million smaller than last year, but 100 million above the 1949-53 average.

The 1956 barley production, with 1950-54 average yields on the smaller acreage in prospect, would total about 353 million bushels, about 40 million less than in 1955, but 100 million above the 1949-53 average. A sorghum grain crop of 248 million bushels would be produced if March 1 planting intentions are carried out and the trend toward a larger proportion of grain

varieties continues. Allowing for prospective carryover stocks into 1956-57, the total barley supply would fall somewhat short of the big 1955-56 supply, while the sorghum grain supply would exceed last year's record supply of 307 million bushels.

Another Big Supply of Oilseed
Meal in Prospect for 1956-57

Prospects for a record soybean acreage in 1956, 2 million acres larger than last year, point to another large supply of oilseed meal for the 1956-57 feeding season. Assuming that supplies of most of the other protein feeds will continue somewhere near the level of the current season, these early indications point to a total high-protein feed supply in 1956-57 at least equal and may be larger than the supply for this year, both in total tonnage and in relation to the prospective number of livestock consuming the feeds.

A record total soybean acreage of around 21.8 million acres was indicated by farmers' March 1 intentions. If this acreage is planted and a normal percentage is harvested for beans, 1950-54 average yield by States would produce a crop of about 410 million bushels, about 40 million above the record 1955 crop. This would provide a record supply of soybeans for crushing and another large supply of soybean meal in 1956-57. No official indication will be made of the cotton acreage until July. However, the quantity of cottonseed available for crushing in 1956-57 may be smaller than for the current year, since total 1956 acreage allotments for cotton have been reduced 4 percent and yield per acre may not equal last year's record. The prospective flaxseed acreage of 5.5 million acres is 5 percent larger than last year, indicating that linseed cake and meal production in 1956-57 probably will at least be maintained at the current levels.

Slightly Larger Hay Acreage
in Prospect for 1956-57

In early March farmers and ranchers indicated their intentions to harvest 74.3 million acres of hay in 1956, slightly more than in 1955 and the 1945-54 average. With 1950-54 average yields, production on the above acreage would total 105.3 million tons, nearly 4.5 million tons less than the record production in 1955 but about 3 million tons above the 10 year average. Assuming the carryover on next May 1 will be about the same as the average of 15 million tons in recent years, the total supply would be around 120 million tons, 4 million tons less than last year, but about equal to supplies in the 3 marketing years beginning 1952-54. While such a supply would be a little smaller than average for the number of roughage-consuming livestock now on hand, it would be adequate for our requirements assuming hay production is well distributed by areas and the 1956 growing season is favorable for pasture and other forage crops.

Price Supports Announced
for 1956 Feed Grains

Price support rates for 1956 feed grains were announced by the Department of Agriculture on February 8. The minimum support for the 1956 corn crop will be at a national average rate of \$1.40 per bushel, 81 percent of the January 15 parity price of \$1.73 per bushel. 1/ The support level was set at 81 percent of parity on the basis of the prospective supply of corn for the 1956-57 marketing year, which has been estimated at 119.5 percent of the normal supply. The 81 percent of parity support for the 1956 crop will be available to farmers in the commercial area who plant within their acreage allotments. The rates in the noncommercial areas, where no acreage allotments are in effect, will be 75 percent of the rates determined on the basis of 81 percent of parity. Beginning with 1956 the parity price of corn is the transitional parity which will be reduced 5 percent each year until the modernized parity level is reached. 1/ On February 15 modernized parity for corn was \$1.64 per bushel and parity as computed under the old parity formula was \$1.82 per bushel.

Price supports also were announced for oats, barley and sorghum grain reflecting 70 percent of the parity price as of January 15, 1956. While the percentage of parity was the same as a year earlier, the support prices varied a little from those of last year reflecting changes in parity prices. The national average support price for 1956 oats will be 59 cents per bushel; for barley, 93 cents per bushel; and for sorghum grains, \$1.80 per hundred-weight. Comparable 1955 support rates were as follows: oats, 61 cents per bushel; barley, 94 cents per bushel; and sorghum grains, \$1.78 per hundred-weight.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Market Receipts of Corn
Comparatively Small;
Quality above Average

Market receipts of corn have been comparatively small in recent months, as farmers placed large quantities under price support. During October-February, receipts at the 12 primary markets totaled 136 million bushels, 12 percent smaller than a year earlier and considerably below average even though the 1955 crop was above average. These receipts included a considerable part of the 53 million bushels of corn sold by CCC during the period.

The quality of the corn received at terminal markets this year has been better than average and about equal to that of a year earlier. Data on carlot receipts of corn by grades are compiled for 9 principal midwestern

1/ Legislation now being considered in Congress provides for a change in the computation of the effective parity price for corn and the support prices for corn and other feed grains.

markets (table 6). During the 3 months December-February, 34 percent of the receipts at these markets graded No. 2 or better, about the same as a year earlier, but well above the 20 percent for the 1948-52 average. A larger percentage than last year, or the average, graded No. 3, while a smaller percentage graded No. 4 or below. While this years' receipts are of better quality than those of most recent years, they are not as high in quality as in 1953.

Large Quantities of 1955 Feed
Grains Placed under Price Support

The total quantity of 1955 feed grains placed under price support will be considerably larger than the 14.4 million tons from the 1954 crops and it may exceed the record of 18.1 million tons in 1948-49. Through February 15, 14.7 million tons of the four feed grains had been placed under loan and purchase agreement, compared with 10.8 million tons in the same period of 1954-55.

Loans and purchase agreements on oats, barley and sorghum grains were available through January 31. The total quantities of these three grains placed under price support from the 1955 crops, based on preliminary figures as of February 15, were all smaller than the record quantities from the 1954 crops (table 7). In each case, however, the quantities placed under price support were substantially larger than in any year prior to 1954. The 68 million bushels of oats placed under price support were only 4 percent of the 1955 crop, but the 95 million bushels of barley were 24 percent, and 105 million bushels of sorghum grains were 45 percent of the crops of these grains.

Corn producers have through May 31 to place their 1955 corn under price support. Through February 15, farmers had placed 300 million bushels of corn under loan and purchase agreement, a record quantity for this period. The total quantity placed under price support through May 31 may not reach the record of 551 million bushels of 1948-49, but it is expected to be among the largest of record. In addition to the 300 million bushels of 1955 corn under price support in mid-February, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned about 740 million bushels and 84 million bushels of old corn was resealed on farms. Thus, a total of over 1,100 million bushels was owned by CCC or under loan and purchase agreement in mid-February.

The quantity of corn in the price support program will increase further during March, April and May as farmers are expected to place more corn under price support during those months than the CCC will sell from its stocks. As the marketing season progresses and total corn stocks are reduced, a major part of the total corn stocks will be under the price support program. This could result in a tightening of "free" supplies of corn in the latter part of the marketing season.

Table 6.- Corn: Inspected receipts by grades at principal markets, December-February, average 1948-52, annual 1953-55 1/

Grade	Average 1948-52		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Quantity	Percent- age of total	Quantity	Percent- age of total	Quantity	Percent- age of total	Quantity	Percent- age of total
	Cars	Percent	Cars	Percent	Cars	Percent	Cars	Percent
1	1,997	4.3	4,413	14.3	5,608	14.6	3,210	9.2
2	7,322	15.8	13,203	42.9	7,371	19.1	8,745	25.2
3	13,375	28.9	7,265	23.6	11,156	29.0	12,467	35.9
4	12,032	26.0	2,228	7.2	9,128	23.7	7,488	21.6
5	7,386	15.9	1,492	4.9	3,574	9.3	762	2.2
Sample	4,222	9.1	2,184	7.1	1,652	4.3	2,045	5.9
Total	46,334	100.0	30,785	100.0	38,489	100.0	34,717	100.0

1/ Chicago, Decatur, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Toledo.

Compiled from reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 7.- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1954 and 1955 crops

Feed grain	Unit	1954			1955		
		Loan	agree- ment	Total	Loan	agree- ment	Total
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Corn (through February 15) <u>1/</u>	Bu.	125,426	5,516	130,942	284,547	15,651	300,198
Total for season <u>1/</u>	Bu.	198,991	59,522	258,513			
Oats <u>2/</u>	Bu.	64,511	10,445	74,956	55,182	12,670	67,852
Barley <u>2/</u>	Bu.	100,850	14,258	115,108	78,084	17,206	95,290
Sorghum grain <u>2/</u>	Bu.	110,888	3,497	114,385	102,144	3,106	105,250
Total	Ton	3/10,069	3/762	3/10,831	13,584	1,141	14,725

1/ Loans on corn available through May 31. 2/ Loans were available through January 31, 1955 preliminary. 3/ Includes corn through February 15.

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Reseal Program Announced
for 1955 Corn

The Department of Agriculture announced on February 10 that farm-stored 1955-crop corn may be resealed for another program year. Farmers will also be able to convert purchase agreements on corn now held in storage into price-support loans for the extended period. Operations of the 1955-crop reseal program will be similar to those for previous crops.

Loans on reseal corn will mature on demand, but not later than July 31, 1957. Farmers who hold their corn until the maturity date will receive a full storage payment for the entire period. If a farmer redeems his loan prior to maturity, he will receive a storage payment for the period beginning 60 days after the maturity of the regular 1955-crop support program and continuing through the time he keeps the commodity in storage as loan security. The interest rate for the extended loans will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Production and Exports of
Oilseed Meal at High Level

Production of the 5 major oilseed meals was 13 percent larger than a year earlier during October-January and for the entire 1955-56 feeding year it is expected to total around 10 percent above the 8.9 million tons produced in 1954-55. The 3,924,000 tons produced during October-January was 444,000 tons larger than in the same period of 1954-55. Production of oilseed meal is expected to continue heavy in the last half of the feeding year, but the increase from a year earlier is not expected to be as great as in the first four months. Exports have also been very heavy in the first four months of the feeding year, totaling 385,000 tons, or 62 percent above the large exports in that period of 1954-55. There also was an increase of stocks of oilseed cake and meal of about 100 thousand tons from October 1 to February 1 so the increase in quantity going into livestock feed was much less than the increase in total production. Allowing for imports, exports and changes in stocks, 3,466,000 tons were available for livestock feeding during October-February, an increase of about 215,000 tons over a year earlier.

Production of each of the three major oilseed meals were considerably larger in October-January this year than last. The 2,279,000 tons of soybean meal was nearly 300,000 tons larger, cottonseed meal production of 1,337,000 tons was up about 100 thousand tons and linseed meal production totaling 258,000 tons was up 47,000 tons. Exports of each of these feeds also has been unusually heavy during October-January and total exports for the entire season are expected to exceed the 516 thousand tons exported in 1954-55. Imports of the oilseed meals, on the other hand, have been about the same as the comparatively low level in the early part of 1954-55 and probably will not exceed the 95 thousand tons imported in the 1954-55 season.

Feed Prices Lower than a Year Ago;
Price-Ratios Generally More
Favorable to Dairy and Poultry Producers

Feed prices continued considerably lower in February and March than in those months of 1954, though prices of feed grains have risen from the seasonally low levels of last summer and fall. In early March, terminal market prices of the feed grains were around 10 to 15 percent below a year earlier and most of the byproduct feeds ranged from 10 to 20 percent lower. As shown in table 8 prices of most feeds also were substantially below the 1947-55 average for March. Prices of oats, barley, and sorghum grain, which were unusually low relative to corn last summer, have been more nearly normal in relation to corn in recent months. Compared with the 9 year (1947-55) average for March, prices of tankage and meat scraps were cheap compared with other high-protein feeds, while fish meal and distillers' dried grains were relatively high.

The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago has risen in recent weeks to an average of \$1.35 per bushel for the week ended March 23. This was the highest so far this season and 22 cents above the seasonal low for the week ended November 18. Average prices received by farmers, however, are still substantially below the national average support level of \$1.58 cents per bushel. Some further seasonal increase in corn prices seems probable this spring and summer, in view of the large percentage of the corn stocks that are held under the price support program, and prospects of declining "free" supplies of corn. Corn prices probably will again be high relative to other feeds this summer, but the price differences may not be as great as in 1955. Prices of oats, barley and sorghum grains have strengthened since last fall and have been near the 1955 support levels the past 2 or 3 months.

The index of wholesale prices of high protein feeds was around a fifth lower during January-March than a year earlier. Prices of oilseed meals have declined since early January and in February and early March the index of wholesale prices of these feeds was at the lowest level since April, 1946 when World War II price ceilings were in effect. Prices paid by farmers for all feeds purchased averaged about 10 percent lower in February than a year earlier. Because of the lower feed costs, feed price ratios have been more favorable to dairy and poultry producers in recent months than a year earlier. In February, all of the poultry product-feed price ratios were more favorable to poultrymen than a year ago, except the broiler-feed price ratio. Poultry ration in February cost about 11 percent less than a year earlier, while prices of eggs, farm chickens and turkeys were all slightly higher. Broiler prices, however, were down 15 percent while the price of broiler growing mash was only 7 percent lower. The average price of dairy feed in February was about 10 percent lower than a year earlier, while milk

Table 8 . - Prices of specified feeds, March 1956, with comparisons

Feed	Unit	March				March 1956	
		March, average		March		as a percent-	
		1947-55	1954	1955	1956	1947-55	1955
					1/	average	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.
<u>Grains</u>							
Corn, No. 3 Yellow 2/	Bu.	1.66	1.56	1.46	1.29	78	88
Oats, No. 2 White 3/	Bu.	.87	.79	.73	.64	74	88
Barley, No. 3 3/	Bu.	1.55	1.37	1.34	1.14	74	85
Milo, No. 2 Yellow 4/	Cwt.	2.74	2.66	2.41	2.16	79	90
<u>Byproduct feeds</u>							
Bran, standard 3/	Ton	54.25	52.40	44.50	40.85	75	92
Middlings, standard 3/	Ton	55.80	52.60	45.70	40.15	72	88
Soybean meal, 44 percent 2/	Ton	79.60	95.25	72.35	57.50	72	79
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent 5/	Ton	71.60	68.90	62.90	50.50	71	80
Linseed meal, 36 percent 3/	Ton	72.25	72.90	65.70	51.15	71	78
Gluten feed, 21 percent 2/ 6/	Ton	58.75	58.20	53.60	44.65	76	83
Brewers' dried grains 7/	Ton	56.95	61.40	48.60	42.85	75	88
Distillers' dried grains 8/	Ton	68.55	71.60	72.00	59.00	86	82
Tankage, 60 percent 2/	Ton	108.90	107.25	85.50	68.75	63	80
Meat scraps, 50 percent 2/	Ton	102.45	100.20	76.85	64.15	63	83
Fish meal, 60 percent 9/	Ton	146.20	139.40	146.00	141.15	97	97
Molasses 10/	Ton	33.00	19.85	21.05	27.35	83	130

1/ Grain prices are the average for the two weeks ended March 16, byproduct feeds average through March 20. 2/ Chicago. 3/ Minneapolis. 4/ Kansas City. 5/ Memphis. 6/ Prior to July 1955, 23 percent protein. 7/ Milwaukee. 8/ Cincinnati. 9/ Buffalo. 10/ New York.

Table 9 . - Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, February, average 1950-54, 1954, 1955, and November-February 1955-56

Item	February			1955-56			
	Average	1954	1955	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1950-54						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	25,137	25,032	19,423	43,922	18,076	18,143	19,283
Oats, 12 markets 1/	5,055	4,680	8,190	6,075	8,272	9,984	6,043
Barley, 4 markets 2/	8,206	12,386	9,091	13,521	13,733	13,168	9,038

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

and butterfat prices were about the same. The hog-corn price ration has improved from the low December average of 9.2, but the mid-February ratio of 10.2 based on average prices at local markets, was still below the 11.7 of a year earlier and substantially below the long-term February average of 13.8.

Purchase Orders Approved for
543,000 Tons of Feed Under
1955 Emergency Feed Program

Through March 22 purchase orders had been approved for 543,000 tons of feed grains or mixed feeds under the 1955 Emergency Feed Program. Under the 1955 program, which has been in operation since last September, eligible farmers and stockmen in the designated disaster areas may obtain feed grains at a reduction in price of \$1.00 per 100 pounds. On March 16, there were 259 counties in 13 States that were listed in the disaster area because of drought, hurricanes, floods or extreme winter weather. This is much smaller than the drought area in the early part of 1955, which included over 1,000 counties. Through March 24 of last year purchase orders had been approved for 2.6 million tons of feed.

Livestock Numbers Increased
2 Percent During 1955

The index of the number of livestock and poultry on farms, combined on the basis of their economic importance, increased about 2 percent during 1955 as a result of a 9 percent increase in hogs, and a slight increase in the number of cattle on farms. Other classes of livestock and poultry included in the index were down from a year earlier--horses and mules, 8 percent; sheep and lambs, 1 percent; farm chickens, 2 percent; and turkeys, 1 percent.

Livestock and poultry production is expected to continue high in 1956. The 9 percent increase in hogs on farms January 1 will hold hog production above the level of a year earlier through the first half of 1956. Lower hog production is expected for the last half of the year, however, on the basis of farmers' intentions to reduce the 1956 spring pig crop. Cattle numbers were at a record high of 97.5 million head on January 1 and cattle feeding also is at a high level. The number on feed for market on January 1 was 1 percent above a year earlier, but since January 1 shipments of feeder cattle to feed lots has been less than a year earlier, while movement of fed cattle to market has been substantially larger.

Although the number of chickens on farms January 1 was 2 percent below a year earlier there is a much larger early hatch of chicks for flock replacement, indicating that more chickens will be on farms later in the year. Farmers' January intentions were to raise 6 percent more turkeys than in 1955. Hatchery output of poults since then has been much larger. Broiler chick placements for December through February this year were much higher than a year earlier, and broiler production through the first half of 1956 will be larger than last year. These indications point to a larger overall level of poultry production in 1956 than in 1955.

The estimates of livestock numbers shown in table 10 are the revised estimates for 1950-55 on the basis of data obtained from the Census of Agriculture and other data. The general levels of number of hogs, horses and mules and poultry for this period were reduced, while cattle numbers were revised upward. The estimated number of grain-consuming animal units, weighted on the basis of their relative importance in consuming feed grains and other concentrates computed from the revised livestock number, is shown in table 4. The number to be fed during the 1955-56 October-September feeding season is estimated at 171 million, 3 percent more than in 1954-55 and slightly above the 1949-53 average.

Table 10.- Numbers of livestock on farms in the United States,
January 1, average 1950-54 and annually 1950-56

Year	All cattle, including milk cows	Milk cows	Hogs	All sheep	Horses and mules	Chickens ^{1/}
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Average 1950-54	87,608	23,585	56,038	31,139	6,232	421,805
1950	77,963	23,853	58,937	29,826	7,781	456,549
1951	82,083	23,568	62,269	30,633	7,036	430,988
1952	88,072	23,060	62,117	31,982	6,150	426,555
1953	94,241	23,549	51,755	31,900	5,403	398,158
1954	95,679	23,896	45,114	31,356	4,791	396,776
1955	96,592	23,462	50,474	31,582	4,309	390,708
1956 ^{2/}	97,465	23,318	55,088	31,109	3,962	382,218

^{1/} Number on farms, not including commercial broilers.

^{2/} Preliminary.

With ample feed supplies available farmers fed their dairy cows at a record high rate per cow in 1955. Prospects are that they will continue to feed liberally in 1956. On February 1, the rate of feeding per cow continued at a record level, averaging 6.71 pounds per day, 4 percent above the high rate of a year earlier.

Argentine Corn Crop of 175
Million Bushels in Prospect

There is wide variation in forecasts for the Argentine corn crop to be harvested this spring. On the basis of latest reports, a harvest of 175 million bushels seems probable. This would be about the same as the crop harvested in the spring of 1954 and is about 75 million bushels more than the harvest of a year ago. While a crop of this size would be well above the 1946-55 average of 135 million bushels, it would be much below the 1935-39 average of 311 million bushels.

Exports of corn from Argentina in the 1956-57 marketing year probably will be considerably larger than the 10 to 12 million bushels in 1955-56. About 82 million bushels were exported from the 1954 crop of 175 million bushels. In 1949-53, exports ranged from 18 to 45 million bushels.

CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1956

Corn acreage allotments for 1956 totaling 43,280,543 acres for the commercial producing area were announced by the Department of Agriculture on February 1. The counties to be included in the commercial area are determined each year on the basis of their historical production. The 1956 commercial area includes 840 counties in 23 States, which is somewhat larger than the 1955 area of 805 counties in 21 States. There were 37 counties added and 2 counties removed from the 1955 area.

The 1956 acreage allotment is about 15 percent below the 1955 allotment for the 803 counties which were included in the commercial areas for both years. The allotment is about 24 percent below the 57.2 million acres of corn planted in the 1956 commercial area last year. The reduction in acreage from 1955 will vary for individual counties and farms because of trends in corn acreage, crop rotations and other factors.

Corn acreage allotments were proclaimed for the commercial corn producing area in 3 previous years (1950, 1954 and 1955) since World War II. Allotments for the 1955 crop totaled 49.8 million acres. This represented an increase of 8 percent over the 1954 allotments for those counties that were in the commercial area in both years. However, the acreage planted in the 1955 commercial area was about the same as in that area in 1954, as participation in the program increased enough to about offset the increase

Table 11.- Corn: Acreage allotments in 1955 and 1956 and acreages planted in the 1955 commercial area in 1954 and 1955

State	1955 Program						1956 Program	
	Number of com- mercial counties	Acres allotted	Acreage planted in commercial area 1/		Compliance with program 2/		Number of com- mercial counties	Acres allotted 3/
			1954	1955	Per- centage of corn farms	Per- centage of corn acreage		
Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Number	1,000 acres	
New Jersey	7	99	116	115	63.7	44.9	8	101
Pennsylvania	30	812	925	936	56.1	39.9	29	693
Ohio	68	2,961	3,467	3,514	48.7	33.8	68	2,534
Indiana	89	4,160	4,807	4,910	46.0	32.6	90	3,577
Illinois	101	8,173	9,347	9,340	47.1	35.8	102	7,009
Michigan	29	1,176	1,418	1,462	49.0	30.8	35	1,179
Wisconsin	36	1,730	2,035	2,117	42.9	28.8	36	1,485
Minnesota	58	4,739	5,193	5,506	46.4	39.3	58	4,058
Iowa	99	9,637	10,540	10,799	50.9	44.6	99	8,201
Missouri	69	3,282	3,896	3,656	57.4	40.9	71	2,815
North Dakota	1	96	104	108	62.6	53.6	1	85
South Dakota	32	2,726	3,012	3,070	46.4	37.8	32	2,319
Nebraska	61	5,924	6,298	6,037	61.5	54.3	61	4,965
Kansas	22	1,275	1,288	1,141	71.3	56.2	23	1,077
Delaware	3	151	173	173	48.6	31.0	3	130
Maryland	14	334	374	384	43.7	24.2	13	272
Virginia	9	172	186	177	56.8	40.3	10	147
West Virginia	2	22	26	25	58.9	38.5	2	19
North Carolina	23	890	1,050	992	59.5	47.5	27	859
Kentucky	43	1,145	1,261	1,182	66.1	50.6	49	1,033
Tennessee	9	339	386	350	62.7	43.5	16	415
Alabama	0	0	0	0	---	---	4	228
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	---	---	3	80
Total	805	49,843	55,902	55,994	51.4	40.5	840	43,281

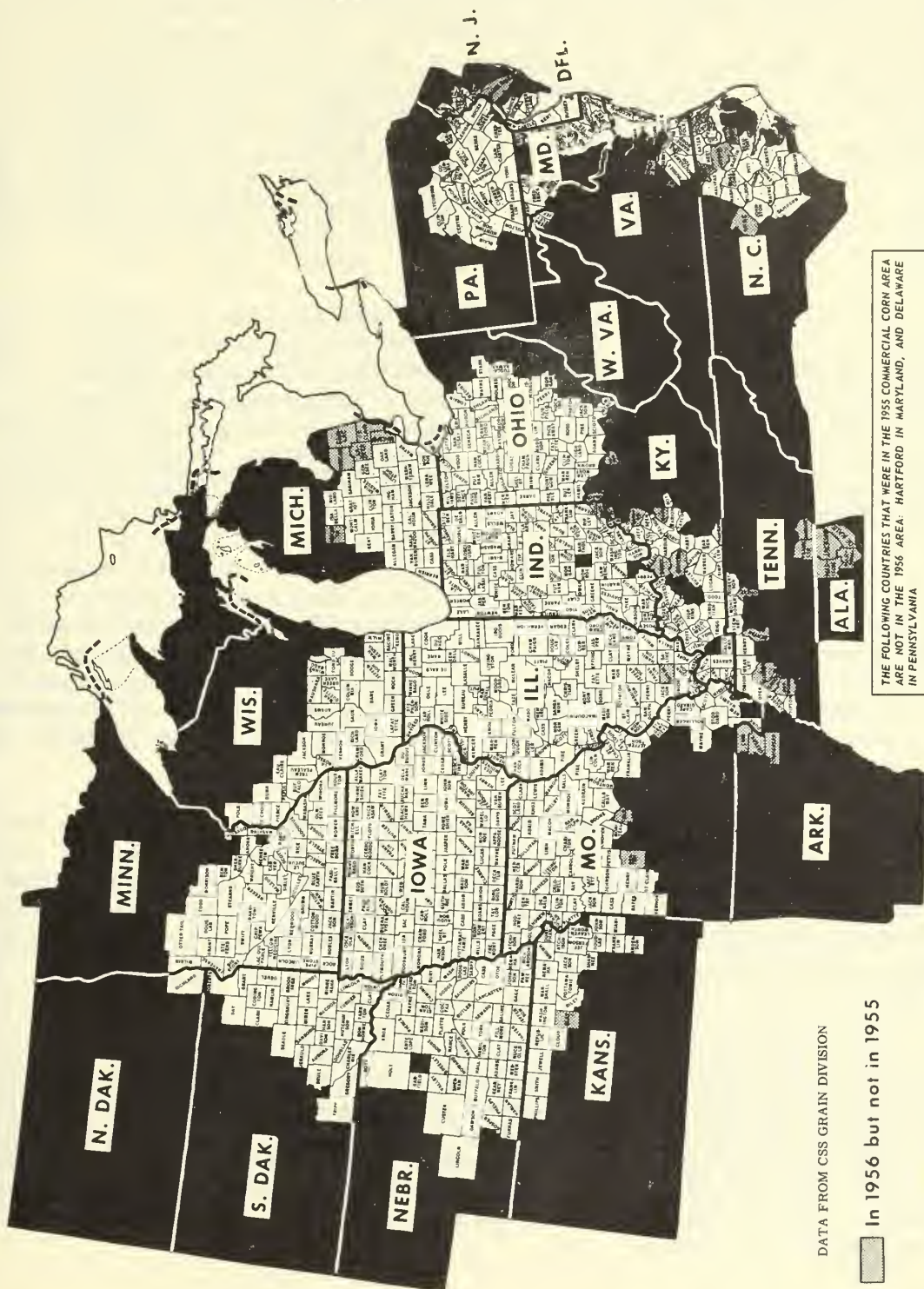
1/ Acreage planted in the 1955 commercial area in 1954 and 1955.

2/ Preliminary. Percentage of the corn farms and corn acreage in the commercial area in 1955 in compliance with acreage allotments.

3/ Acreage allotments as announced by the Department of Agriculture on February 1. These allotments may be subject to adjustment on the basis of legislation now being considered in Congress.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

1956 COMMERCIAL CORN AREA



DATA FROM CSS GRAIN DIVISION

■ In 1956 but not in 1955

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES THAT WERE IN THE 1955 COMMERCIAL CORN AREA ARE NOT IN THE 1956 AREA: HARTFORD IN MARYLAND, AND DELAWARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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in acreage allotments. In 1955 about 51 percent of the farms producing corn in the commercial area were in compliance with their acreage allotments and about 40 percent of the corn acreage was in compliance. In 1955, corn production in the commercial area totaled 2,449 million bushels. Assuming about 40 percent of this corn was produced on farms complying with acreage allotments, this would mean a maximum of about 980 million bushels of corn were eligible for price support. In 1954 production in the commercial area totaled 2,488 million bushels, of which 30 percent or a maximum of about 750 million bushels were eligible for price support. In each case, these figures are for total production and would include some corn used in silage or hogged off, which would not be available for price support. The 259 million bushels of the 1954 corn placed under price support was about 34 percent of the total corn eligible.

The acreage planted in the 1955 commercial area in 1954 and 1955 and the total acreage allotted in 1955 and 1956 are shown in table 11. The acreages allotted for 1956 are those announced by the Department of Agriculture on February 1, which may be subject to adjustment on the basis of legislation now being considered in Congress. The acreages shown apply only to the total acreage in the counties in the commercial area of each State. Only in Iowa, Illinois and Delaware were all counties within the 1956 commercial area.

The total acreage and production of corn for the 1956 commercial area is shown for recent years in table 12. The acreage planted in this area has been comparatively stable in the past 5 years ranging from 56 to 57½ million acres. In recent years, this area has contained about 70 percent of the total corn acreage for the entire country, and has produced about 80 percent of the total crop. Yield per acre in the 1956 commercial area averaged 44.4 bushels in 1951-55, or nearly double the yield of 23.2 bushels in the noncommercial area.

In determining the commercial corn-producing area, counties were selected on the basis of (a) those having an average production of corn, excluding corn used for silage, during the preceding 10 calendar years of 450 bushels or more per farm and 4 bushels or more per acre of farm land in the county, and (b) those bordering on the commercial corn-producing area having a minor civil division likely to produce the above amounts of corn for 1956.

When corn acreage allotments are in effect, compliance with farm allotments is a condition of eligibility in the commercial corn-producing area for price supports. The minimum national average price support rate for the 1956 crop of corn was announced on February 8 at \$1.40 per bushel, 81 percent of the January 15 parity price. The law exempts the noncommercial corn area from allotments, but provides that county loan and purchase agreement rates in the noncommercial area are to be 75 percent of the rates in the commercial area.

Table 12.- Corn: Acreage, yield and production in the 1956 commercial and noncommercial areas, 1951-55

Year	Commercial area <u>1/</u>			Noncommercial area			Commercial area as a percentage of U. S.	
	Planted acreage	Yield <u>2/</u>	Production	Planted acreage	Yield <u>2/</u>	Production	Acreage	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Pct.
Average								
1951-55	56.8	44.4	2,521	25.5	23.2	592	69.0	81.0
1951	56.0	40.4	2,260	27.3	23.4	639	67.2	78.0
1952	56.1	48.9	2,742	26.3	20.4	537	68.1	83.6
1953	57.5	45.4	2,610	24.2	24.0	582	70.4	81.8
1954	57.2	43.7	2,500	25.2	20.2	510	69.4	83.1
1955 <u>3/</u>	57.2	43.6	2,492	24.4	28.4	693	70.0	78.2

1/ Acreage and production for each year in the area determined as the 1956 commercial corn-producing area. 2/ Yield per planted acre. 3/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

The law provides for the apportionment of the allotment for the 1956 commercial area to counties on the basis of acreage planted to corn during the five years, 1951-55, with adjustments for acreage diverted under previous allotment programs, for acreage trends, for abnormal weather conditions and for soil conservation practices.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FEED GRAINS

A sharp increase in total exports from the United States and much smaller imports of oats and barley were important developments in foreign trade in feed grains during the past year. Exports of each of the four feed grains have been especially heavy since the middle of 1955. The 70 million bushels of corn exported in July-December were up sharply from the 40 million bushels exported in the corresponding period of 1954. Increases for the other feed grains were even more pronounced. Exports of barley during July-December 1955, totaled 52 million bushels, more than double those for the last half of 1954, and the sorghum grain exports of 41 million bushels was about 3 times as large. Exports of oats during the six months totaled about 15 million bushels, up sharply from the small exports in that period of the past 5 years.

Exports of feed grains including grain equivalent of products in the 1954-55 marketing year ^{1/} totaled 5.5 million tons and for the 1954-55 feeding year (October-September) they totaled about 6.1 million tons (table 13). It now appears probable that exports of the four feed grains for the 1955-56 marketing year will exceed the previous postwar high of 6.5 million tons in 1950-51. During October-February this year, about 53 million bushels of corn were exported and for the entire year exports are expected to exceed the 103 million bushels in 1954-55. The total for the marketing year, however, will depend on how well corn exports are maintained in the spring and summer when United States corn will meet with increasing competition from the larger Argentine crop being harvested in that country this spring. Barley exports will be much larger for the 1955-56 (July-June) marketing year than in 1954-55. Exports during July-February of the current marketing year were at a record level of about 60 million bushels, which is well above the 43 million bushels exported in the entire 1954-55 year. Exports of oats so far this year have been the heaviest since 1948-49 and the total for the 1955-56 (July-June) marketing year may exceed the postwar high of 26 million bushels reached in 1946-47. Sorghum grain exports are also running substantially higher than a year ago and the total for the 1955-56 marketing year is expected to be close to the postwar high of 75 million bushels in 1950-51.

Feed grain exports have been comparatively large in each of the postwar years, except in 1947-48 when United States production was much below average. Exports for the 10 marketing years, 1946-55, averaged about 5 million tons, much larger than for any similar period since 1900. Corn exports have been at a high level, but they have not approached the very heavy exports in 1896-99 when they totaled close to 200 million bushels each year.

The major part of our feed grain exports immediately following World War II was used for food in countries where food supplies were critically short. In more recent years more of our feed grain exports have been used in foreign countries to expand livestock and poultry production. European countries have been the heavy importers of feed grains, although substantial quantities also have been shipped to Japan, Korea, Turkey and Mexico (tables 17 and 18).

Most of the feed grains exported in recent years has been sold from surplus stocks of the CCC. Since exports under provisions of Public Law 480 commenced in late 1954 and early in 1955, increasing quantities of feed grains have moved under this program. Title I of this Law provides a means for exporting a number of Agricultural commodities including feed grains for the "local" currency of importing countries. Each of the four feed grains has moved under this program.

^{1/} Corn and sorghum grain October-September; oats and barley, July-June.

Table 13.- Feed grains: Exports, United States, 1926-54 ^{1/}

Year beginning	By marketing years ^{2/}					Total for Oct.-Sept. feeding season
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain ^{3/}	Total	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1926	29,735	15,041	19,655	4/	1,545	1,641
1927	30,443	9,823	39,274	1,369	1,990	2,257
1928	51,817	16,251	60,295	2,695	3,233	2,840
1929	15,415	7,966	24,054	33	1,137	776
1930	7,358	3,123	11,443	1,738	579	515
1931	7,722	4,437	5,469	7,529	629	624
1932	12,294	5,361	9,399	10	656	586
1933	9,155	1,405	6,111	5	426	407
1934	3,422	1,147	4,126	4	213	236
1935	4,128	1,430	9,926	1	377	365
1936	2,585	913	5,269	2	214	278
1937	147,402	12,331	17,775	666	4,770	4,766
1938	42,775	5,106	11,292	97	1,553	1,412
1939	57,163	1,393	4,827	2	1,739	1,694
1940	24,115	1,256	1,987	3	743	744
1941	29,511	4,776	3,421	2	985	908
1942	12,202	3,184	2,178	2	445	403
1943	15,800	3,462	2,980	40	570	537
1944	23,323	5,016	4,694	4,938	984	935
1945	31,463	21,246	9,256	892	1,468	1,489
1946 ^{5/}	136,463	25,952	16,400	23,978	5,301	5,581
1947 ^{5/}	14,912	20,737	24,143	16,560	1,792	1,629
1948 ^{5/}	118,395	25,128	27,679	40,024	5,502	5,675
1949 ^{5/}	112,157	15,644	21,538	31,642	4,794	4,517
1950 ^{5/}	116,887	6,747	40,002	75,313	6,450	6,606
1951 ^{5/}	81,580	4,606	31,041	62,055	4,840	4,921
1952 ^{5/}	145,279	4,112	37,053	10,396	5,314	5,085
1953 ^{5/}	103,653	3,446	19,044	15,287	3,843	3,921
1954 ^{5/}	102,904	15,427	43,369	47,805	5,508	6,079

^{1/} Includes grain equivalent of corn products, oatmeal, barley malt and pearl barley.

^{2/} October-September year for corn and sorghum grain and July-June year for oats and barley.

^{3/} Calendar year following for the period 1927-34.

^{4/} Not separately reported.

^{5/} Includes exports for military civilian feeding abroad.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census.

Feed grains are also being exported under the barter provisions of the CCC Charter Act, as amended, and Title III, Public Law 480. Pursuant to these authorities, CCC-owned agricultural commodities may be exchanged for strategic materials or other materials, goods or equipment required by U. S. Government agencies. During October-December of 1955, 21 million bushels of corn, 9 million bushels of barley, 5 million bushels of oats and 10 million bushels of sorghum grain were exported through barter transactions.

We also are moving feed grains under the programs administered by ICA (International Cooperation Administration). Under Title II, Public Law 480, shipments of agricultural commodities including feed grains and some of their products may be made to foreign countries for relief purposes. Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act, also administered by ICA, is used to provide foreign assistance to finance the export sales of U. S. surplus commodities, including feed grains. Movement of feed grains under these two ICA programs totaled around 700,000 short tons in 1954-55.

In addition to the above special programs, the Commodity Credit Corporation has sold feed grains for export at prices generally in line with world prices. This permits regular commercial sales to be made at competitive world price levels.

Total imports of feed grains principally oats and barley from Canada, have dropped off rather sharply since 1953-54 when 2.2 million tons entered this country. Imports of oats reached a near record high of 80 million bushels in 1953-54 and then declined to only 20 million bushels in 1954-55. In the first 6 months of 1955-56 imports totaled less than 2 million bushels and for the entire marketing year they are expected to be the smallest since 1947-48. While barley imports have also declined, the reduction has been less pronounced than in the case of oats. Imports of barley reached a post-war high of 38 million bushels in 1953-54, then declined to 24 million bushels in 1954-55. During the first 6 months of 1955-56 imports of barley totaled about 14 million bushels, 3 million less than a year earlier.

The large quantities of oats and barley imported in recent years, when domestic supplies were large, prompted our Government to impose quantitative limitations under the provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Import quotas may be imposed under this Act when imports are interfering or threaten to interfere materially with programs or operations conducted by the Department of Agriculture. Section 22 quotas were first imposed on oats in 1953 and on barley in 1954. During the quota period, October 1, 1954-September 30, 1955, these import quotas were 40 million bushels for oats and 27.5 million for barley. However, neither quota was filled as only around 17 million bushels of oats and 18 million bushels of barley (including malt) were imported during this October-September quota period. Quotas were not reimposed after September 30, 1955.

Table 14.- Corn: Exports, United States, year beginning October, 1946-55 1/

Year begin- ning Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Grain													
1946	368	346	1,635	9,193	12,306	15,133	18,615	27,726	17,842	16,171	5,670	1,734	126,739
1947	609	588	563	554	890	556	1,033	391	371	498	279	457	6,789
1948	971	6,628	10,977	11,097	13,030	21,228	11,201	8,170	4,582	7,781	8,324	7,082	111,071
1949	7,437	18,665	12,941	9,952	8,569	6,080	5,862	7,367	6,607	7,089	10,691	5,274	106,534
1950	7,132	10,326	10,948	8,341	11,590	12,655	14,097	8,664	6,939	6,516	5,948	4,075	107,231
1951	5,086	6,076	10,096	8,503	4,791	10,771	7,475	6,762	4,324	3,627	2,776	5,217	75,504
1952	7,241	15,993	22,508	16,035	7,581	8,900	8,775	12,447	11,846	9,311	8,665	10,427	139,728
1953	13,478	13,096	10,763	7,101	8,002	7,669	8,163	7,057	5,042	5,145	6,871	3,586	95,974
1954	4,907	3,771	9,521	6,932	9,926	11,384	4,726	4,354	5,532	11,689	7,989	11,214	91,946
1955	11,239	10,813	12,312	8,507									
Dry process products (grain equivalent) 2/													
1946	45	267	156	200	154	139	171	799	540	587	399	467	3,924
1947	857	682	229	134	176	504	440	83	293	138	368	116	4,020
1948	356	305	124	291	126	109	189	105	195	255	112	99	2,266
1949	90	149	249	168	170	123	129	98	84	59	70	106	1,495
1950	99	129	283	529	73	385	1,005	397	90	140	134	235	3,499
1951	203	207	201	207	170	161	171	243	162	132	197	181	2,235
1952	154	136	112	136	129	102	134	187	134	149	134	137	1,644
1953	141	125	104	116	101	121	121	144	126	115	132	133	1,479
1954	156	194	162	158	100	123	177	161	216	177	213	220	2,057
1955	156	156	119	133									
Wet process products (grain equivalent) 3/													
1946	291	504	517	453	544	553	547	502	530	501	395	463	5,800
1947	631	407	505	473	433	195	137	173	262	298	237	352	4,103
1948	373	428	379	359	208	232	294	432	588	695	660	410	5,058
1949	392	300	264	300	320	290	364	521	504	248	264	361	4,128
1950	345	564	1,219	603	362	373	331	373	393	789	480	325	6,157
1951	306	389	326	268	261	386	586	238	288	292	234	267	3,841
1952	393	315	270	242	287	264	339	386	352	364	242	452	3,907
1953	878	600	335	296	267	317	351	316	341	665	1,101	734	6,201
1954	814	1,036	1,106	653	868	887	493	651	485	572	864	472	8,901
1955	799	871	769	603									
Total (grain equivalent)													
1946	704	1,117	2,308	9,846	13,004	15,825	19,333	29,027	18,912	17,259	6,464	2,664	136,463
1947	2,097	1,677	1,297	1,161	1,499	1,255	1,610	647	926	934	884	925	14,912
1948	1,700	7,362	11,480	11,747	13,364	21,569	11,684	8,707	5,365	8,731	9,096	7,591	118,395
1949	7,919	19,114	13,454	10,420	9,059	6,493	6,355	7,986	7,195	7,396	11,025	5,741	112,157
1950	7,576	11,019	12,450	9,473	12,025	13,413	15,433	9,434	7,422	7,445	6,562	4,635	116,887
1951	5,595	6,672	10,623	8,978	5,222	11,318	8,232	7,243	4,774	4,051	3,207	5,665	81,580
1952	7,788	16,444	22,890	16,413	7,997	9,266	9,248	13,020	12,332	9,824	9,041	11,016	145,279
1953	14,497	13,821	11,202	7,513	8,370	8,107	8,635	7,517	5,509	5,925	8,104	4,453	103,653
1954	5,877	5,001	10,789	7,743	10,894	12,394	5,396	5,166	6,233	12,438	9,066	11,907	102,904
1955	12,194	11,840	13,200	9,243									

1/ Includes exports for military civilian feeding abroad.

2/ Cornmeal, flour, and hominy grits.

3/ Cornstarch, sugar, sirup, and miscellaneous refinery products.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.- Oats and barley: Exports, United States,
year beginning July, 1946-55 ^{1/}

Year :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
begin- ning July :	July :	Aug. :	Sept. :	Oct. :	Nov. :	Dec. :	Jan. :	Feb. :	Mar. :	Apr. :	May :	June :	Total
July :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Oats (including oatmeal)													
1946 :	376	2,457	3,935	1,532	3,623	2,887	2,711	1,061	1,663	1,117	1,648	2,942	25,952
1947 :	2,411	1,088	807	906	3,165	2,098	2,910	1,562	1,296	1,537	862	2,095	20,737
1948 :	1,427	418	1,792	3,552	2,530	2,936	2,988	2,539	1,392	1,869	503	3,182	25,128
1949 :	562	6,719	1,765	1,046	2,460	578	268	658	171	450	388	579	15,644
1950 :	1,055	333	257	366	432	324	285	447	1,190	727	440	891	6,747
1951 :	269	227	543	149	504	254	208	493	778	215	588	378	4,606
1952 :	328	319	222	311	278	279	238	261	935	286	328	327	4,112
1953 :	452	327	305	295	310	462	186	192	363	227	118	209	3,446
1954 :	217	272	345	348	779	701	1,862	1,260	3,061	1,782	1,527	3,273	15,427
1955 :	2,049	1,612	2,175	3,123	2,838	2,765	2,947						
Barley (including malt and pearl barley)													
1946 :	267	428	261	230	524	875	1,350	2,630	1,720	1,867	2,949	3,299	16,400
1947 :	7,325	4,234	2,713	2,641	859	1,370	465	794	1,157	668	1,105	812	24,143
1948 :	1,704	4,566	1,646	3,644	1,570	1,163	2,613	2,653	2,985	1,389	1,636	2,110	27,679
1949 :	4,199	4,537	2,799	1,887	1,467	2,263	811	550	1,677	250	736	362	21,538
1950 :	1,119	1,253	2,582	2,589	3,599	3,621	2,247	4,559	6,179	6,533	2,583	3,138	40,002
1951 :	5,266	2,548	4,057	1,555	1,386	2,996	931	3,904	4,024	2,306	1,188	880	31,041
1952 :	3,561	5,576	6,207	4,367	3,830	4,238	1,375	2,162	2,557	1,096	1,066	1,018	37,053
1953 :	960	2,210	2,479	3,866	2,176	951	416	422	526	847	872	3,319	19,044
1954 :	4,484	1,825	2,791	3,215	3,160	4,175	1,352	3,761	5,019	3,349	4,869	5,369	43,369
1955 :	9,017	12,170	8,401	9,570	5,053	7,848	4,661						

^{1/} Includes military civilian feeding abroad during period 1946-49 for oats and 1946-54 for barley.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.- Sorghum grain: Exports, United States,
year beginning October, 1946-55 ^{1/}

Year :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
begin- ning Oct. :	Oct. :	Nov. :	Dec. :	Jan. :	Feb. :	Mar. :	Apr. :	May :	June :	July :	Aug. :	Sept. :	Total
Oct. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1946 :	549	439	1,121	3,191	1,943	2,532	2,453	3,017	2,513	2,539	2,171	1,510	23,978
1947 :	1,505	2,117	1,393	757	362	1,028	485	360	2/	2,125	5,046	1,382	16,560
1948 :	3,487	2,668	4,091	244	1,165	687	2,835	5,313	5,436	6,460	4,012	3,626	40,024
1949 :	1,357	760	5,399	1,685	2,059	931	207	657	954	4,760	5,457	7,416	31,642
1950 :	7,447	8,069	6,050	5,117	6,521	7,184	7,969	5,577	7,201	5,282	4,482	4,414	75,313
1951 :	5,470	3,906	5,393	5,406	5,467	12,095	9,461	8,286	2,625	2,572	1,166	208	62,055
1952 :	2/	1,080	0	0	2,626	2,564	43	722	360	529	1,284	1,188	10,396
1953 :	986	375	154	4	3	85	2/	1,023	2,712	4,806	3,311	1,828	15,287
1954 :	3,019	246	213	170	1,416	1,621	1,656	5,220	11,537	8,394	7,665	6,648	47,805
1955 :	3,150	6,875	8,065	6,023									

^{1/} Includes military civilian feed abroad during the period 1946-53. ^{2/} Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.- Corn and sorghum grain: United States exports by country of destination, marketing years beginning October 1953 and 1954, and October-December 1955

Country	Corn 1/			Sorghum grain 1/		
	Year beginning October 1:		1955 Oct.-Dec.	Year beginning October 1:		1955 Oct.-Dec.
	1953	1954		1953	1954	
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Canada	12,060	4,121	1,561	0	0	0
Mexico	12,309	31	15	16	2	0
Guatemala	0	1,325	56	---	---	---
El Salvador	213	1,412	---	---	---	---
Ireland	3,818	3,590	836	0	2,283	675
United Kingdom	31,519	35,295	15,670	3,490	8,855	5,574
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,146	5,272	4,369	3,148	8,068	2,667
France	552	1,282	---	446	0	0
Netherlands	9,131	12,000	4,903	4,230	5,593	2,255
West Germany	4,652	4,016	2,337	599	9,901	3,096
Denmark	61	77	1	0	1,720	1,096
Norway	2,094	2,760	571	844	3,160	240
Sweden	88	182	16	0	1,002	136
Austria	4,571	6,280	1,276	171	187	---
Trieste	784	2,344	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	0	787	---	---	---	---
Italy	21	592	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	151	260	352	149	222	63
Greece	120	338	941	---	---	---
Israel	0	0	0	703	3,512	742
Japan	5,219	7,408	176	488	3,252	1,155
Korea	---	---	---	332	0	---
India	375	25	---	668	0	---
Other countries	90	2,549	1,283	3	48	391
United States total	95,974	91,946	34,363	15,257	47,805	18,090

1/ Grain only, including seed corn.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.- Oats and barley: United States exports by country of destination, marketing years beginning July 1953 and 1954 and July-December, 1955

Country	Oats 1/			Barley and malt		
	Year beginning July 1:		1955 July-Dec.	Year beginning July 1:		1955 July-Dec.
	1953	1954		1953	1954	
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Mexico	40	9	5	1,262	997	542
Cuba	168	243	205	361	416	201
Colombia	---	1	2	1,169	899	537
Venezuela	---	2	5	1,093	917	601
Belgium and Luxembourg	35	561	3,428	153	5,902	14,939
Netherlands	---	5,842	5,686	23	10,927	15,700
Norway	---	---	---	---	1,282	476
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	274	552
Switzerland	70	676	1,299	---	1,483	1,832
Greece	---	---	1,306	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	---	1,424	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	3,476	---	---	3,843	3,843
Korea	---	---	---	3,778	2,152	---
Japan	---	---	---	9,044	11,920	10,274
Formosa	---	---	---	505	819	---
Other countries	32	310	651	1,297	1,535	2,555
United States total	345	12,544	12,587	18,685	43,366	52,052

1/ Grain only.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.- Oats and barley: Imports, United States,
year beginning July, 1946-55

Year begin- ning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Oats 1/													
1946	65	24	53	54	84	97	171	123	172	90	10	24	967
1947	16	8	9	26	27	60	140	294	158	95	627	212	1,672
1948	37	286	1,806	2,395	3,238	3,945	2,136	1,536	2,273	988	480	154	19,274
1949	153	194	776	3,351	2,464	2,534	2,582	1,933	2,731	758	527	1,759	19,762
1950	1,756	516	1,343	1,335	1,869	2,612	2,903	2,002	1,446	3,517	7,085	3,847	30,231
1951	7,123	7,806	3,511	5,223	3,433	3,630	2,154	3,470	2,174	3,492	9,794	10,461	62,271
1952	10,323	3,651	5,305	6,055	4,981	5,967	7,099	4,515	2,788	6,781	6,625	4,503	68,593
1953	7,136	7,258	7,151	10,190	14,019	10,724	2,294	3,930	1,834	3,711	6,688	4,820	79,755
1954	2,839	412	758	1,673	3,316	2,189	1,820	2,064	1,812	1,179	1,275	687	20,024
1955	622	143	105	176	210	218							
Barley 2/													
1946	14	155	90	2,429	852	527	68	36	54	40	19	2	4,286
1947	16	3	21	8	16	36	61	65	114	16	316	515	1,187
1948	212	219	606	1,440	2,020	1,758	1,034	922	904	1,357	709	882	12,063
1949	762	1,009	1,814	1,729	3,111	1,187	1,169	1,104	1,519	645	2,794	1,386	18,229
1950	1,862	827	1,433	1,679	1,145	462	1,135	350	1,209	851	1,907	1,054	13,914
1951	1,124	364	912	2,721	2,333	1,259	780	631	218	438	1,357	741	12,878
1952	436	884	2,757	3,844	4,306	2,139	1,532	866	379	3,503	2,538	1,726	24,910
1953	2,423	4,398	4,356	4,541	6,310	4,152	420	877	755	3,076	3,862	3,152	38,322
1954	2,825	2,569	2,904	2,931	3,582	2,842	676	678	857	1,084	1,851	1,300	24,099
1955	694	458	500	4,386	5,923	2,218							

1/ Includes grain equivalent of oatmeal.

2/ Includes grain equivalent of barley malt, flour and pearl barley.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.- Feed grains: Imports into the United States,
marketing years, 1940-54 1/

Marketing year beginning 2/	Corn	Sorghum grain 3/	Oats	Barley	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
1940	1,269	---	10,224	2,335	255
1941	565	---	1,306	2,323	92
1942	407	---	58,788	27,245	1,606
1943	3,688	---	81,373	41,179	2,394
1944	6,065	---	68,671	37,932	2,179
1945	595	---	24,062	5,814	541
1946	560	---	967	4,286	134
1947	698	---	1,672	1,187	75
1948	724	---	19,274	12,063	618
1949	729	---	19,762	18,229	774
1950	741	---	30,231	13,914	838
1951	881	---	62,271	12,878	1,330
1952	925	---	68,593	24,910	1,721
1953	1,124	---	79,755	38,322	2,227
1954	1,138	---	20,024	24,099	931

1/ Includes grain equivalent of cornmeal, oatmeal, barley malt, flour and pearl barley.

2/ Year beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum grain and July 1 for oats and barley.

3/ Imports of sorghum grain are too small to be reported separately.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, January and February 1956, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1954-55	Jan.	1955-56			Oct. 1	Feb. 1	1955-56		
	season	1955	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1954	1955	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1
	3/	1955				1954	1955			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	5,704.8	491.3	583.6	548.7	567.0	61.6	59.5	59.8	66.4	99.9
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,515.4	293.1	370.6	317.2	320.7	205.0	242.1	173.7	163.0	191.5
Linseed cake and meal	544.8	42.5	59.3	60.1	59.5	39.8	25.6	16.7	17.0	15.4
Peanut cake and meal	18.5	2.0	1.6	2.2	4.7	1.3	1.6	.9	1.2	2.6
Copra cake and meal	117.4	9.9	9.3	8.9	10.2	5.6	1.0	4.5	4.0	3.8
Total	8,900.9	838.8	1,024.4	937.1	962.1	313.3	329.8	255.6	251.6	313.2
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,004.6	79.4	84.0	81.1	84.7	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	238.4	16.2	15.5	16.9	17.6	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.0
Distillers' dried grains	249.9	19.0	5/29.4	26.1	24.2	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.1
Wheat millfeeds	4,477.1	384.2	384.7	376.7	378.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	303.0	12.1	16.9	11.1	12.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,334.6	23.0	37.1	19.7	20.8	377.3	216.3	428.4	378.9	304.5
Fish meal	225.0	1.9	16.1	13.1	5.2	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	5/ 8.4	.7	.4	.5	.6	.6	.3	.4	.6	.4
Foreign trade										
Imports					Exports					
	1954-55	Jan.	1955-56			1954-55	Jan.	1955-56		
	season	1955	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	season	1955	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	3/	1955				3/	1955			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Soybean cake and meal	0	0	0	0	6/	271.7	27.4	45.3	64.8	35.6
Cottonseed cake and meal	32.3	.9	1.4	3.0	6/	167.8	21.0	33.3	27.3	15.3
Linseed cake and meal	0	0	0	0	6/	75.0	2.2	22.3	26.9	17.1
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	6/	1.6	0	.2	.4	7/
Copra cake and meal	62.8	3.5	5.0	4.8	6/	0	0	0	0	7/
Total	95.1	4.4	6.4	7.8	6/	516.1	50.6	101.1	119.4	68.0
Wheat millfeeds	99.5	5.6	5.1	2.6	6/	9.3	.4	6.5	7.7	7/
Fish meal	82.5	8.6	8.7	9.4	6/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	12.6	1.1	.7	.9	6/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Feed grains										
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Corn, including products 8/	1,138	106	85	73	6/	102,904	7,743	11,840	13,200	9,243
Oats, including oatmeal	20,024	1,820	210	218	6/	15,427	1,862	2,838	2,765	2,947
Barley, including malt	24,099	676	5,923	2,218	6/	43,369	1,352	5,053	7,848	4,661
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	47,805	170	6,875	8,065	6,023
Grain processing or use										
	1954-55	1954-55			1955-56					
	season	Dec.	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			
	3/									
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.			
Corn										
Wet-processing	138,568	11,670	10,954	12,502	11,590	11,188	11,686			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	22,466	2,059	1,769	2,775	2,751	2,629	2,325			
Barley										
Malt liquors	77,272	5,604	5,370	5,541	5,003	5,333	5,557			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	5,253	497	438	652	643	622	557			

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price, Waterhouse, and Company, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley, which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Correction of data in table 21, Fds 155. Change other data in Fds 155 as follows: Distillers' dried grains, Production, Oct. 1955, 28.6; Dry or powdered milk products, Production, Nov. 1954, .4; Sept. 1955, .5; Oct. 1955, .5; Stocks, Dec. 1, 1954, .3; Oct. 1, 1955, .5; Nov. 1, 1955, .5. 6/ Data not available at the time of the preparation of this report. 7/ Not reported separately beginning January, 1956. 8/ Beginning with this issue corn exports include grain equivalent of cornmeal, flour, hominy grits, starch, sugar, sirup and miscellaneous refinery products. For earlier months and years see table 14.

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